

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

(Departmental and Foreign Service)

794.00 (M) / 5-4-62

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A-915

NO.

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INFO : LONDON A-43, COMUS/J A-264, CINCPAC A-339
CINCPACFLT UNN, CONCUSARPAC UNN, CINCPACAF UNN

DEPARTMENT PASS: CNO, SA, COFSAF, SECDEF, JSC, CIA

FROM : AmEmbassy, TOKYO

DATE: May 4, 1962

SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA 18

REF :

CONTENTS

1. Nuclear Test Reaction
2. Diet
3. May Day Celebrations
4. Anniversary of Peace Treaty
5. Shipping Strike

POLITICAL

1. Nuclear Test Reaction (WEEKA 17, Item 1)

Reaction to Pacific tests continues generally moderate. Second and third tests frontpaged but not sensationalized. US note replying to FonOff protests got favorable coverage, headlines featuring US readiness consider legitimate Japanese claims (exception was Yomiuri cartoon caricaturing Ambassador trying to buy off objectors to tests). FonOff under pressure to go beyond mere protests and is reportedly considering other measures, such as taking stand on eight neutrals' test ban proposal.

Both April 28 anniversary effective date of Peace Treaty (Item 4) and May Day (Item 3) passed without demonstrations at Embassy, although three-man delegation from May Day Committee presented low key protest and anti-nuclear theme featured in placards carried by paraders.

Democratic Socialist Party has obtained Liberal Democratic Party and Japan Socialist Party (JSP) support for a joint Diet resolution to be submitted to Diet May 6 opposing tests by any country and JSP intends interpellate PriMin same day. JSP People's Movement Committee intends

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Drafted by:

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sponsor anti-test rally May 15 (presumably in conjunction Gensuikyo) and will call for one-hour protest work stoppage May 30. Zengakuren has received no support for violent tactics such as scrum with police evening April 27, when number would-be sit-downers in front Embassy had to be forcefully removed. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: Japanese reaction to US testing continues surprisingly mild given depth of feeling here on nuclear issue. Major reasons for lack of success pro-Communist elements in organizing widespread left-wing campaign against Embassy include massive evidence Soviets to blame, continuing high level of basic good will toward US, JSP's reluctance enter Upper House election race with record of violence and extremism, and likelihood Soviet resumption. However, Japanese still emotionally opposed to tests by any country and would consider negotiations on almost any terms preferable to tests. Strong emotions on test issue would probably erupt violently in event of accident in course tests or death or serious injury of demonstrators in clash with police. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Diet:

Despite "golden week" of successive holidays, Government has stepped up efforts in last week of regular Diet session to secure passage most remaining major legislation. After week negotiations within Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and between LDP and Socialist (JSP), much watered down version election law revision bill (WEEK 9, Item 1) passed by Lower House April 28; LDP intends to secure passage in Upper House May 7, last day of session. New bill does not radically affect current election procedures, and accompanying resolution drafted at Democratic Socialist (DSP) demand (as price their cooperation in securing Lower House vote) calls for Government effort effect further revisions next regular Diet session to tighten restrictions on political contributions, etc. as originally recommended by Election System Deliberation Council.

GARIOA and Thai special yen agreements will be passed by Upper House May 4 without waiting for automatic approval provision of Constitution to take effect two days later. LDP also intends to press for Upper House votes on agriculture bills and Industrial Investment Special Account revision bill (WEEK 16, Item 1) passed by Lower House toward end April. No possibility deliberation will begin on ILO Convention 87 and related domestic labor bills, with LDP and JSP still at odds over committee procedure. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: Lower House passage Election Law revision largely attributable insistence Prime Minister IKEDA that LDP stand up to Socialists on issue and his refusal give in to die-hards in own Party who would have dropped revision altogether. Chances passage 50-50. Possible that vote will be held to carry over deliberation ILO 87 to next Diet, which would be step forward over two previous Diet sessions where ratification bill died without such a vote. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

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3. May Day Celebrations

Nation-wide festive May Day celebrations attended by record crowds (final police estimate 1,980,000) with about 230,000 at central rally in Tokyo. With few exceptions, rallies sponsored jointly by Sohyo, Zenro and neutral unions. Aside from relatively minor scuffles with police by Zengakuren students, rallies and marches were entirely peaceful. Tokyo rally was addressed by left-wing political party and union leaders. Slogans and placards concentrated on price increases, protests nuclear tests (although majority did not specify US as target of protests), demand for higher wages, and Upper House elections. Attacks on IKEDA Administration were relatively few. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Although May Day celebrations since 1952 have generally been orderly, 1962 was especially quiet and marked by festive atmosphere. Aside from protests against nuclear tests, notable that placards largely favored economic demands over political issues. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

4. Anniversary of Peace Treaty

Tenth anniversary of San Francisco Peace Treaty, April 28, celebrated by Government with reception by PriMin for former PriMin YOSHIDA, other figures having role in signing, and top conservative politicians. Telegrams of congratulation sent former SecState ACHESON, Gen. MACARTHUR, Mrs. DULLES, etc., and GOJ plans bestow decorations on Acheson and leading Occupation financial adviser Joseph DODGE. Both PriMin Ikeda and Yoshida in public statements emphasized that Japan's progress past decade proved it had taken correct course in resisting pressure from left to hold out for comprehensive treaty including USSR, and signing Security Treaty with US was justified despite left-wing pressure for neutrality. Communist Party held rally to commemorate "day of humiliation" and Socialists (JSP) joined with JCP in small-scale Okinawa reversion rally, but for most part left-wing ignored occasion. Special newspaper articles marked anniversary, editorials paying tribute to Japan's progress but deploring persistent weaknesses in Japan's appreciation of democratic institutions, failure to normalize relations with Communist China or sign peace treaty with USSR, and wide gap between conservatives and opposition. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: Relatively modest attention to Treaty anniversary indicated that for most of nation "end of war" period is over. Socialists doubtless hesitated to make more of occasion lest they remind public of bitter 1951-1955 split between Party's left and right wings brought about as result controversy whether to accept San Francisco Treaty. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

5. Shipping Strike (WEEKA 17, Item 3)

Seamen's Union (Kain) extended "first wave" of strike for three days (ending May 2) and postponed launching of "second wave" until May 10. Toward end of "first wave", with over 500 ships idled and ports heavily congested, economy began to feel effects. Accordingly, Transportation Minister April 27 invoked compulsory arbitration by Seamen's Central Labor Relations Commission. Mediation hearings interspersed with collective bargaining have not brought dispute closer to settlement. Strike continues on 181 ships on which operators ordered lockout;

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until operators rescind lockout, union maintains it will defy order and crews will remain on board. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Expected that cargo backlog will be largely eliminated during May 3-10 truce. Pressure for settlement growing in view agreement reached by Kaiin with several small shipping companies, mounting press campaign for end to stoppages, and deepening concern of export and other industries. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)


REISCHAUER

POL:JGoodyear
DLGsborn

LabAtt:UAStraus
(Items 3,5)

USIS:IIzenberg
ArmAtt:LtColRCDoctor
NavAtt:CdrWNMorgan
AirAtt:MajBMSsharp


AISeligmann:nfc
RCCollins

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(Departmental and Foreign Service)

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1962 MAY 14 PM 1 58

INFO : LONDON A-46, COMUS/J A-269, CINCPAC A-346, CINCPACFLT UNN, COMUSARPAC UNN, CINCPACAF UNN

DEPARTMENT PASS: CNO, SA, COFSAT, SECDEF, JSC, JCS, JCH

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

DATE: May 11, 1962

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA 18

REF :

CONTENTS

1. Diet Adjourns Without Passing Bill to Implement GARICA
2. Nuclear Test Reaction
3. Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Agreement Reached
4. Shipping Strike Settled

POLITICAL

1. Diet Adjourns Without Passing Bill to Implement GARICA (WEEK 18, Item 2)

Fortieth regular Diet adjourned May 7 with Government's legislative timetable (see ref) upset by last minute deal evening May 6 whereby Upper House Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leader Yuzo SHIGEMUNE promised his Socialist (JSP) counterpart drop five major bills in return for JSP promise not to obstruct passage Election Law Revision Bill. Among bills sacrificed was Industrial Investment Special Account (IISA) Revision Bill providing for GARICA repayments (final approval GARICA and Thai Special Yen Agreements voted by Upper House May 4). Full day of high-level meetings May 7 between LDP and JSP, including personal appeal by Prime Minister IKEDA to JSP Chairman KAWAKAMI, succeeded in securing passage two of five bills (concerned with Defense Agency and Welfare Ministry organization) when Upper House reconvened just before midnight May 7, but JSP adamantly refused to reinstate IISA Bill; election bill passed at earlier morning session.

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Many LDP leaders, including LDP SecGen MAEO and FinMin MIZUTA, angered by Shigemune's trading off IISA Bill, thus adversely affecting international confidence in Japan. FonOff officials have also expressed extreme disappointment and shock. In what amounts to empty gesture of atonement Shigemune next day tendered his resignation from his Party post (LDP Upper House officials are to be re-elected anyway after July 1 election).

Altogether 40th Diet passed 138 out of 159 Government bills submitted. In addition to IISA Bill, those which fell by wayside included ILO Convention 87 ratification and related domestic labor bills, Agriculture Disaster Idemnity Bill, and Anti-Political Violence Bill. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: First GARIOA repayment is due six months after exchange ratification documents. Although there appears to be no legal obstacle to proceeding with exchange, Agreement itself having been ratified, Government officials publicly and in conversations with Embassy officers have expressed objections on political grounds to doing so until IISA Bill enacted. They have pointed out that during Diet debate on GARIOA, Government argued problem of "double repayment" would not arise, since payments would be made from interest accrued in Industrial Investment Account established with GARIOA counterpart. Unclear now just when final legislative action on IISA Bill can be secured though enactment by this fall seems likely.

Apart from bobble on IISA Bill, Ikeda can take satisfaction in over-all Diet record. Relative tranquility session compared with recent years attributable in large part to Ikeda's low posture as well as to awareness all parties of unpopularity of violence with electorate in its present mood. Net result has been generally favorable public impression, but Ikeda will probably be criticized by those within his own Party, particularly in Kishi and Sato factions, who feel he should have taken stronger stand against opposition in regard to such measures as IISA Bill and Anti-Political Violence Bill. JSP during Upper House election campaign can be expected to crow over its having succeeded in blocking effectuation GARIOA Agreement true to its earlier pledge of all-out opposition. (WEEKA 15, Item 1). (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Nuclear Test Reaction (WEEKA 18, Item 1)

Japanese reaction to Pacific tests still relatively moderate. PriMin IKEDA, during Diet interpellation by JSP Chairman KAWAKAMI May 7, handled nuclear testing issues well, rejected neutralist posture for Japan. As evidence GCJ not confining anti-test efforts to protests, he pointed to GCJ notes verbales sent to 17 Disarmament Conference participants urging test ban incorporating effective means for control and inspection. In reply questions inspired by misquotes of statement Pacific Air Force Commanding General O'DONNELL to effect USFJ armed with nuclear weapons, he and FonMin KOSAKA denied this was so (although they "regretted" nuclear weapons which they "guessed" US had on Okinawa).

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April 30 Sohyo meeting decided future plans for protests against tests in conjunction Gensuikyo and People's Council Against Security Treaty, including: May 15 nationwide rallies, May 19 "protest activities" to include one-minute silence in memory of A-bomb victims, and end-of-May workshop rallies and work stoppages by Sohyo affiliates. Zengakuren has scheduled protest march for May 11, and student strikes May 17 and 25 with march on Embassy. Fourth through seventh nuclear tests frontpaged, but with greatly decreased coverage. Number of protest groups calling at Embassy has declined to two or three a day.

Three-day "Kyoto Conference of Scientists", patterned after Pugwash Conference, adopted statement demanding prohibition of tests and complete disarmament, which will be sent next September's Pugwash meeting in London. This group of prominent intellectuals was convened on basis initiative of three nuclear physicists, including Hideki YUKAWA (1949 Nobel Prize winner). (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: GOJ note and Ikeda's remarks (except for Okinawa reference) helpful sign of firmer support for Western position on basis largely acceptable to Japanese public. In past mass campaigns on political issues have depended largely on posture and manpower of Sohyo. Since Sohyo's actions thus far quite restrained, not clear how far it will go in implementing April 30 decisions. Given leftist orientation of many members of Kyoto Conference, statement less damaging than might have been expected, e.g. it avoided unduly exaggerated remarks on radiation effects or claim that all tests detectable by present means. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. Soviet-Japanese Fishery Agreement Reached

With the way smoothed by concessions offered Soviets by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Ichiro KONO on behalf of GOJ, lengthy fisheries negotiations at Moscow culminated in agreement reached May 9. Major points of agreement confirmed by FonCff include (1) extension of USSR-Japan Convention-regulated waters south of 45 degrees north latitude to be known as Area B; (2) setting of Japanese 1962 salmon catch quotas in Area A (previously the only waters subject to Convention regulation, i.e., north of 45 degrees north latitude and west of 175 degrees longitude) and Area B at 55,000 tons and 60,000 tons, respectively; (3) setting of Japanese 1963 salmon catch quotas in Area A and Area B at 55,000 and 60,000 tons, respectively, with possible maximum increase in latter figure of 10 per cent depending on results of 1962 catch; and (4) enforcement of quotas in Area B to be conducted in 1962 by Japanese alone and in 1963 by Soviets and Japanese jointly, although Soviet "fish resources protection officials" may be assigned as "observers" to Japanese fishing vessels in Area B in 1962.

Significant feature of agreement is bringing under Convention regulation for first time waters fished by Hokkaido land-based fleet to supersede arrangement under which GOJ undertook to exercise "voluntary" restraint in this area as in 1961.

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While GCOJ officials publicly appear to be fairly well satisfied with outcome of negotiations, fishery circles are dubious. They point to fact they must accommodate selves to 20 per cent cut in size of fishing fleet, a concession offered earlier in negotiations to induce Soviets to withdraw demand for extension of Convention waters south. They are also unhappy that quota in Area A for 1963, a bountiful year in salmon cycle, is only 60,000 tons, 5,000 tons less than 1961. On other hand, agreement permits fleet's departure for Area A on May 15, ten days earlier than last year. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Political stock of KONO has been given ~~sharp~~ boost as consequence his decisive role in winding up protracted fishery negotiations. However, disappointment in fishery circles and public realization of extent of concessions to Soviets may later tarnish Kono image. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Shipping Strike Settled (WEEK 18, Item 5)

Shipping strike settled early morning May 10, just before Seamen's Union (Kaiin) had planned to start "second wave" of strike. Settlement calls for reduction work hours from 56 to 48, which in effect means wage increase for overtime averaging estimated ¥4600 monthly for seamen on international routes and ¥3900 on domestic runs. Kaiin also won increased number of paid holidays per year. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Settlement represents almost complete victory for union, and brings working conditions on Japanese ships closer to those prevailing on foreign carriers. Partly in attempt to cushion depressed shipping industry against cost of settlement, estimated to total ¥2.2 billion annually, Cabinet May 4 approved draft legislation which would give relief to industry. (UNCLASSIFIED)

MILITARY

Negative.

REISCHAUER

POL:JGoodyear

~~REISCHAUER~~

AL:Seligmann:mjc
RCCollins

LabAtt:UAStraus
(Item 4)
FishAtt:AJSuomela
(Item 3 jointly with
JSSutterlin)

USIS:IIzenberg

NavAtt:CdrWNMcgan
AirAtt:MajAFerwin

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(Departmental and Foreign Service)

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TR	XMB	AIR
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ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1962 MAY 21 PM 2 35

 INFO : LONDON A-49, COMUS/J A-274, CINCPAC A-352
 CINCPACFLT A-UNN, CINCUSARPAC A-UNN, CINCPACAFIONA A-UNN

DEPARTMENT PASS: CNO, SA, COFSAF, SECDEF, JSC, CIA

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

Date: May 18, 1962

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA 20

REF :

CONTENTS

1. Japanese Reaction to Laotian Crisis
2. Nuclear Testing Reactions
3. Japan-Korea
4. US Protest Over Failure Effectuate GARIOA Agreement
5. GOJ Considering Permission for Deferred Payments to ComChina
6. Maritime Safety Board (MSB) Review

POLITICAL

1. Japanese Reaction to Laotian Crisis

Japanese have so far shown somewhat less than customary hypersensitivity on defense matters to developments in Laos and US military counter-preparations. General reaction is one of qualified approval for US actions, despite nervousness lest Japan become involved. FonMin KOSAKA in May 15 press conference rejected argument that Japan was involved in military build-up via Security Treaty tie with US when he turned down Defense Agency Director General FUJIEDA's suggestion for convening Security Consultative Committee (provided for under Security Treaty but not convened since organization meeting in September 1960) to discuss Laos. Liberal Democratic Party SecGen MAEO said Japan would "absolutely not" be drawn into hostilities through US moves and dismissed as "political gesture" remarks of Socialist Party (JSP).

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SecGen EDA who had warned May 13 that Japan might be sucked in and opposed dispatch of US troops from Japan or Okinawa.

On May 17, reacting to news of movements out of Japan, JSP and Democratic Socialist Party both issued statements to effect deployment from Japan without prior consultation violates terms of Security Treaty, and stated GOJ should oppose troop movements, not only from Japan, but from Okinawa. When JSP Policy Board Chairman KATSUMATA called on Chief Cabinet Secretary OHIRA to demand GOJ protest US actions and convene Consultative Committee, Ohira said he did not believe current situation came under provisions of prior consultation but indicated GOJ is investigating "true state of affairs." FonOff's alleged "dissatisfaction" with lack of advance notice was exaggerated in press accounts; FonOff indicated to Embassy it aware US action legally correct. During call May 18 on JDA Vice Minister Muneo TOGA (in absence Fujieda) and Chief GSDF, General Kan OHMORI by General James F. COLLINS, Commander-in-Chief US Army Pacific, largest number of reporters to date to cover such a routine courtesy call attempted in persistent questioning to establish connection between call and Laotian developments.

With exception Yomiuri, which blamed both US and USSR for deterioration Laotian situation, most editorials have deplored disruption ceasefire and approved continued US diplomatic pressure to restore military truce. Tokyo Shimbun, Sankei and Mainichi all approved measures to bolster Thai security, but Asahi strongly urged GOJ insist on prior consultation despite any legal niceties of Treaty interpretation, inasmuch as US Japan-based troops had been sent Thailand and might become involved in hostilities if SEA situation worsens. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: Japanese are particularly sensitive to bearing of Security Treaty on troop movements from Japan as this is first such crisis since Treaty revision. US military counter-preparations have received qualified support from press on assumption they are designed to stabilize situation and prevent spread of crisis to neighboring areas. Should situation worsen and require actual military intervention by US, note of hysteria in Japanese reaction would become more pronounced. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Nuclear Testing Reaction

Despite earlier indications that May 15 was to be day of major anti-test protest rallies by Gensuikyo, Sohyo, and other leftists, day passed without any activities rating mention in central dailies. Several low-key protests were registered by assorted delegations braving rain to visit Embassy, but no sign of coordinated campaign. Forty-odd Zengakuren students May 13 after rally against Constitutional revision and nuclear testing gave police slip and pushed way into LDF headquarters where they broke up furniture in PriMin's office. Alert party staffers locked them in and called police, who detained eleven (including JSP SecGen EDA's son) on charges. Zengakuren's promised rallies for May 17 took form of scuffle between police and about 150 students before Sapporo

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Consulate, parade by some 600 students in downtown Tokyo carrying placards denouncing both US and USSR tests. JSP Chairman KAWAKAMI, on Kansai stumping tour, commented with respect to KHRUSHCHEV announcement USSR preparing to test that JSP would protest through Sov Embassy. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: It is increasingly apparent that leftists unable or unwilling mobilize their mass movement organization on this issue at this time, and that other would-be demonstrators cannot muster big-number demonstrations without backing of this organization, with its ready-made masses of Sohyo workers. One thing holding "masses" in check is probably realization that anti-American excesses, contrasting with lack of vigorous protest against Soviet tests last fall, would tend discredit leftist anti-nuclear movement. Whole issue of nuclear testing received little press attention during week. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. Japan-Korea

ROKG has approved GOJ proposal to send series of FonOff "visitors" to Seoul for extended overlapping periods so that Japan continuously represented in Seoul by small rotating mission which would informally enjoy adequate privileges, including use of coded communications. FonOff expects to assign Toshio URABE (Counselor, Asian Affairs Bureau) as initial leader of group. ROKG and GOJ have also agreed conduct informal working level talks in both Seoul and Tokyo to narrow differences before high-level political negotiations which ROK still anticipates this summer.

ROK Coast Guard May 13 seized three Japanese fishing boats in vicinity Rhee Line. While FonOff protested action strongly, news of ROKG's agreement to Urabe's mission softened impact. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Comment: If carried through as now planned, ROKG's decision to permit minimal Japanese representation in Seoul would be constructive move which, unlike retaliatory measures open to ROKG, should assist Japanese proponents of early settlement. No procedural development will shake Prime Minister IKEDA from his current non-committal attitude and domestic preoccupation, but unpublicized talks, especially those in Seoul, may prove useful preparation for high-level negotiations this summer. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. US Protest Over Failure Effectuate GARIOA Agreement (WEEKA 19, Item 1)

Ambassador REISCHAUER May 11 protested strongly to FonMin KOSAKA over GOJ's decision not to proceed with exchange notification of ratification GARIOA Agreement because of Diet failure pass Industrial Investment Special Account (IISA) Revision Bill (see ref). Ambassador pointed out effect delay in repayments would have on Foreign Assistance Act (providing use of GARIOA funds for economic development) as well as on plans for \$25 million in yen to be used for educational and cultural exchange. Kosaka agreed failure pass bill was most regrettable, but affirmed that for political, not legal, reasons, Government had decided not to exchange notification until IISA Bill passed. He felt certain IISA would

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be passed at next working Diet session, and promised to consider possible ways of accelerating payments once exchange effected so that first two payments would fall within USFY 63 as originally scheduled. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Comment: While Socialists may renew opposition to IISA when reintroduced (either at extraordinary session this summer or in fall), they have made no commitment to attempt block passage and it is unlikely public, which has accepted GARIOA settlement, would support effort to obstruct fulfillment of an important international obligation already approved by Diet. (CONFIDENTIAL)

5. GOJ Considering Permission for Deferred Payments to ComChina

Japanese press prominently carried reports that GOJ considering permission for extension to ComChina of deferred payments of up to five years on sales certain products such as steel on consideration that third country bank guarantee ChiCom letters of credit. FonOff replied to Embassy inquiry that matter not settled within GOJ, since FonOff, FinMin and MITI have differing opinions. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Factors affecting GOJ consideration at this time are both economic and political. "Friendly traders" insist they lose many contracts to European firms because unable offer competitive payment terms, and claim they are further hampered by cash terms in present period of tight credit squeeze. MITI favors more liberal conditions on ChiCom trade in line its assertions Japan must take every means to reach JFY1962 export goal of \$4.7 billion. PriMin Ikeda also has claimed to have "forward looking" policy toward China trade and Liberal Democratic Party leaders welcome opportunity offer this "evidence" to public just before House of Councillors election. (CONFIDENTIAL)

MILITARY

Navy

6. Maritime Safety Board (MSB) Review

On May 17 MSB held its annual review at Nagoya, first time this affair has been held at port other than Tokyo. Fourteen ships plus patrol craft from all eleven MSB Districts participated. Review was well attended by distinguished guests, who boarded SOYA, recently returned from Antarctic. Eisaku SATO, Minister of Transportation, was principal reviewing officer. Shipboard firefighting demonstration and helicopter pickup of simulated casualty from life raft followed review. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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Comment: Review well organized and conducted and received good Japanese press coverage. (UNCLASSIFIED)

REISCHAUER

ml
ALSeligmann:mjc
DLOsborn *De*
WHGleysteen
RCCollins

POL ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
DLOsborn *De*
NavAtt:CdrWNMorgan
(Item 6)
ECON:JSylvesterJr.
(Item 5)

USIS:IIzenberg
ArmAtt:LtColRFRobens
NavAtt:CdrWNMorgan
AirAtt:MajAFerwin

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AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Departmental and Foreign Service)

79400(W)/5-2562

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1962 MAY 23 PM 2 53

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INFO : LONDON A-52, COMUS/J A-280, CINCIPAC A-359, CINCIPACFLT A-UNN, CINCUSARPAC A-UNN, CINCIPACAF A-UNN

DEPARTMENT PASS: CNO, SA, COFSAF, SECDEF, JSC, CIA

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

DATE: May 25, 1962

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA 21

REF :

CONTENTS

1. Lao Crisis
2. Cabinet "Unifies" Economic Views and IKEDA Promises Higher Posture
3. Japan-Korea
4. Implementation of GARIOA Agreement
5. Gagarin Visit
6. Aurora 7

POLITICAL

1. Lao Crisis

Reaction to Lao crisis slacked off during week, with balance of press comment inclining toward reasonable and relatively hopeful view of basic situation, blaming Pathet Lao for creating emergency by rupture of cease-fire, taking it as understandable that Thailand should be concerned and that US should respond to Thai call for assistance and protection, expressing hope that US would be able to avoid sending troops into Laos and that negotiated solution would be possible, even though it might take time. PriMin expressed approximately this view in press conference May 24. At same time, considerable uneasiness continues in evidence over angle of possible Japanese involvement through deployment, without Japan's concurrence, of US forces or planes from Japan to Thailand, and Left is seeking agitate uneasiness as means reawakening controversy over Security Treaty. Special session of Lower House Foreign Affairs

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Contents and Classification Approved by:

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Committee called for May 25 will feature Socialist interpellations on this point. In his May 24 press conference, PriMin said that US deployments, which were in any case minimal, did not involve Treaty obligation, but stressed importance of prior notification by US of any such movements, in spirit of friendliness inaugurated by Ikeda-Kennedy talks of June 1961. PriMin made point that US had expressed regret over failure provide advance notice in this case and said he believed lapse would probably not recur. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: Rejection of involvement in East-West conflicts remains marked feature of Japanese psychology, and any developments susceptible of interpretation as threatening involvement will be eagerly agitated by Left to weaken alignment. Nevertheless, it is somewhat encouraging that Japanese public has so far avoided neutralist, "plague on both houses" view of basic Laos situation. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Cabinet "Unifies" Economic Views and IKEDA Promises Higher Posture

Publication May 21 and formal Cabinet adoption May 22 of "Unified View" on economic policy has postponed until after Upper House elections debate that had been going on between PriMin Ikeda and Economic Planning Agency Director FUJIYAMA on economic policy. Ikeda admits in document that economic stability should not be sacrificed for rapidity of growth, and he agrees with Fujiyama that every effort must be made to realize balance in external accounts by latter part of JFY (next March); however, "Unified View" is vague about kind and degree of measures required to achieve balance. Despite its vagueness, document was well received by press and public and permits LDP to go into Upper House elections without handicap of open disunity on basic policies. On May 23 Ikeda moved to disarm critics of his "low posture". In speech to election workers at LDP Headquarters, he lit into Socialists with most trenchant language he has used since becoming PriMin, exposing "arrogance" of JSP claim they are "defending Constitution", contrasting their profession of "positive neutrality" with extreme bias of JSP-Chicom Joint Communique. He made his most forthright public counterattack yet on JSP opposition to Japan-Korea settlement, and concluded with promise that, following "landslide" LDP victory in Upper House elections, he would adopt "strong and resolute" attitude towards opposition, because last Diet session had shown him there are limits to what can be accomplished through "tolerance, patience and compromise" alone. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: "Unified View" and election workers pep-talk, are both to be viewed largely as political expedients, aimed not only at Upper House elections but also at strengthening Ikeda's position within LDP. More than incidentally,

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from Ikeda's point of view, former should inhibit Fujiyama from using economic policy debate as means of mustering support for his candidacy in LDP presidential elections, making it more likely than ever that Ikeda will be re-elected without serious opposition. Change from exceedingly low posture that characterized last Diet session will be welcome relief, whatever motives for change are. However, it would be premature to read into this pep-talk a firm commitment to carry through, hell-or-high-water, such long-pending tasks as normalization of relations with Korea. (CONFIDENTIAL)

3. Japan-Korea (WEEKA 20, Item 3)

After Seoul newspapers revealed that GOJ had proposed to send small group of diplomatic officials headed by FonOff Counselor to Seoul, Korean Mission Counselor hurriedly told FonOff that present time not suitable for dispatch of such "visitors". In explaining reversal of previously expressed Korean willingness "in principle" to receive series of visits by Japanese diplomatic groups, Counselor said widely publicized story had created impression ROKG had given in to Japanese pressure for establishment diplomatic mission without achieving any progress toward claims settlement. Counselor, who had just returned from consultations in Seoul with CIA Chief KIM Chung Pil, stated no final decision on proposed "visits" yet reached by ROKG but there was at present more opposition than support for idea among ROKG leaders.

Meanwhile, another Japanese fishing boat was seized by ROK Coast Guard in vicinity Rhee Line on May 21, bringing total to four within past ten days. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Comment: While GOJ has not given up hope that visit by Japanese diplomatic groups to Seoul will eventually materialize, it is severely disappointed over Korean regime's unwillingness carry through at this time what Japanese had thought was agreed plan. FonOff plans take wait and see attitude for present and continue to emphasize to Koreans beneficial effect which diplomatic visitors would have in preparing groundwork for over-all Japan-Korean settlement. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Implementation of GARIOA Agreement (WEEKA 20, Item 4)

FonMin KOSAKA May 21 presented Embassy with talking paper on GARIOA which states that GOJ will resubmit GARIOA implementing legislation (IISA, see ref) to special Diet session following Upper House election; exchange notice of ratification subsequent to IISA passage; and will attempt complete within FY 1963 yen payment of equivalent of \$25 million scheduled to be used for educational and cultural exchange between two countries. Press reports carried list of talking paper. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: None.

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5. Gagarin Visit

Major Yuri GAGARIN, who arrived May 21 with wife and party of Soviet officials and newsmen for nine-day Japan visit sponsored by Japan-Soviet Society (JSS), has been hailed by Japanese as hero, but as hero of mankind, not just of Soviet Union. Shortly after arrival Gagarin paid courtesy calls on PriMin IKEDA, ForMin KOSAKA, and Science and Technics Agency Director MIKI. Busy schedule has also included visit to Diet, stroll past Imperial Palace (efforts for meeting with Crown Prince were apparently rebuffed), speech at Waseda University (reported crowd of 10,000 students listened without incident), receptions given by Miki as well as Cuban and Soviet Embassies, and numerous TV appearances and press conferences. On May 24 he left Tokyo for visits to other major cities. In his comments, Gagarin has avoided controversial political references and discussion of "classified" technical subjects. He has praised Japan's scenery and people, told Ikeda he looked forward to occasion when he could orbit with Japanese astronaut, and remarked to press that "international mixed crops of cosmonauts" might be step in cooperative development of space.

Press frontpaged arrival with pictures and most papers carried editorials and columns welcoming trip as factor contributing to scientific cooperation and better Japanese-Soviet relations, although cautioning that visit should not be manipulated for political purposes. Press coverage of Gagarin's activities reverted to inside back pages by second or third day, though TV and other media coverage remained heavy. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: Reception given Gagarin somewhat lower-key might have been expected in view of Japanese admiration for Soviet scientific achievements. There is little doubt that Gagarin is handling himself well and, to some extent, is improving the Soviet image in minds of Japanese. However, wariness of press lest trip serve ends of Communist propaganda may limit political usefulness of trip to Left. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

6. Aurora-7

Successful orbiting of Aurora-7 given top play all papers with most of front page devoted to photos and reports on flight. Press (except for Japan Times headline "Capsule Missing...") gave low key account of difficulty in recovery. Comments by scientists and military critics praised progress of US space program as "catching up" with Soviets. Tokyo Shimbun carried page one commentary which said US had caught up with Soviet Union in number of launchings and was making steady progress in efforts put man on moon. Sankei front-page commentary emphasized openness of US publicity re flight which made possible international cooperation since worldwide observation stations could follow flight. Somewhat less laudatory Asahi commentary noted technical difficulty in temperature control and "dangerous" reliance on ability of pilot to remain conscious in order make safe landing. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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Comment: Carpenter's exploit eclipsed coverage of Gagarin's Japan visit (Item 5), at least for the day, and, while Japanese have generally avoided making unfavorable comparisons of US and Soviet space efforts during visit, timing of Aurora-7 success undoubtedly puts US in more favorable propaganda position. Even more importantly, in long range terms, it has probably helped toward restoring Japanese confidence in US scientific leadership. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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